positions in the forest service, testing the fitness of those who wish to become forest officers through outdoor examinations in riding, surveying, timber estimating, and similar matters as well as by more conventional methods; its exhibit will illustrate the duties of these officers. Cooperation also exists in the preparation of exhibit material, between the forest service and the bureau of education. This shows how forest subjects are used in the public schools, in connection with nature study, commercial geography, agriculture and the like. One of the exhibits is a display made by the normal school pupils of the District of Columbia, in which a number of those who are studying for teachers' positions entered a prize contest on tree study. Each of the contestants prepared a separate exhibit showing the life history and the products of individual trees, such as white pine, hickory or sugar maple.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Cal., has completed the collection of an endowment fund of one million dollars toward which the General Education Board contributed $150,000.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE, who had undertaken to give $100,000 towards a $500,000 dining hall for Princeton University, has increased her offer to $250,000, provided an equal sum is collected by July 1. Sums amounting to $75,000 have been subscribed, of which $30,000 are due to efforts of the sophomore class.

BY the will of the late Dr. T. Bell, of Newcastle, the sum of £3,000 is bequeathed to the Armstrong College.

DR. P. J. ANDERSON, formerly field pathologist with the Pennsylvania commission for the investigation and control of the chestnut blight disease, has been appointed instructor in botany at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

DR. HARRY M. ULLMANN has been made professor of chemistry at Lehigh University, in charge of the department. Ralph J. Fogg, assistant professor in the department of civil engineering, has been made associate professor.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

OCCURRENCE OF SILVER SCURF OF POTATOES IN THE SALT LAKE VALLEY, UTAH

WHILE making a plant disease survey in the Salt Lake Valley, Utah, during the past season the writer's attention was called to some diseased potatoes, which, upon examination, proved to be infected with the silver scurf fungus (*Spondylocladium atrovirens* Hartz). Microscopic examination of the organism together with the study of the fungus in pure culture proved its identity beyond a doubt. Both the conidial and sclerotial stages were found in great abundance on potato tubers collected from various parts of the valley. The conidia are dark brown and elongate-ovate with the apex narrowed and subhyaline. They are found to be five to eight celled, and average approximately 42 microns in length by about 8½ microns in diameter. A large number of measurements gave lengths ranging from 30 to 75 microns, and diameters ranging from 6 to 11 microns. The conidia are borne in more or less irregular whirls on the upper half of the conidiophores which vary considerably in length, but averaging about 125 microns. In addition to the characters of the fungus, the typical appearance of infected spots on the tubers leaves no doubt as to the identity of the disease; the silvery or glistening appearance of the spots showing very plainly. The presence of the minute black sclerotia is also very characteristic. Typical specimens of discolored, shrunken and shriveled tubers showing the later stages of the disease were also found in considerable abundance.

Very little is to be found on this disease in American plant pathological literature. It was first seen by Clinton[1] in 1907; Orton[2] mentions it as spreading rapidly in the eastern states; Melhus[3] states that the disease has been found on potatoes from Maine, Vermont, New York, Virginia, West Virginia,

[1] Clinton, G. P., Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Annual Report, 1908.

[2] Orton, W. A., Farmers' Bulletin No. 544, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[3] Melhus, I. E., Circular No. 127, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.